

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY JULY 25 1864.

NO. 348.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.
The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
[April 7, 1862-4f.]

W. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.
May 18th, 1863-4f.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY
February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin San Office.
May 6, 1861-4f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1860-4f.

JAMES SPED, WM. F. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.
[Jan. 17, '62-1*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-4f.

THEO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANLY HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those waiting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-4f.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL, also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb. 27th.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main Street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
BOOKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-4f.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.
FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, in the field.
SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Munfordsville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. Hewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chaso, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.
Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenberg Co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
Charles Hayden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel C. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Dugan, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.
15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCERLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burksville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dugan, Louisville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.
15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burksville.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PIPPS, under indictment of the said Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JOHN W. PIPPS, and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor,
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 12, 1864-w&tw3m.

PHYSICIAN'S FEES!

IN consequence of the great advance in the prices of living, and the universal adoption of the cash system in every branch of business, the undersigned, PHYSICIANS OF FRANKFORT, feel themselves compelled to adjust their fees and practice accordingly.

The charges for our professional services will hereafter be as follows:

For each visit in day time within city limits..... 2.00

For each visit in day time, and medicine, within city limits..... 2.50

For each visit in day time beyond city limits, each additional mile..... 1.00

Night visits double the foregoing rates.

For first visit in consultation..... 10.00

For each additional consultation in same case..... 5.00

For office prescriptions, written..... 2 to 10.00

For visit and vaccination..... 3.00

For vaccination at office..... 2.00

For ordinary Obstetrical cases..... 20.00

As soon as our services are rendered the fee will be considered due, and we shall present our accounts for settlement whenever we may find disposed. No contracts made for practice in families by the year.

J. M. MILLS,
J. S. PRICE,
H. ROEMAN,
J. PHYTHIAN.

Frankfort, July 1st, 1864-july 11, -tw2w-342.

Proposals for Boxes.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 2, 1864.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 25th day of July, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for making and delivery of ONE HUNDRED boxes for packing the public books for distribution.

They must be made of good seasoned plank, three fourths of an inch thick, 18 inches deep, by 24 inches square. The same to be well and securely nailed with 8 penny nails, and in every respect to be made in compliance with the specimens which are to be seen at this office. Said boxes to be delivered to the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful discharge of the contract, which bond must be executed within five days after the 25th day of July, 1864.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
July 4, 1864-td-340.

Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 2, 1864.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 30th day of August, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in this State for the years 1863 and 1864.

The Books and Documents to be distributed are the 4th volume of Metcalfe's Reports; the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Acts and Journals, and Documents accompanying each set of Journals; and other documents necessary, by law, to be distributed.

The State is divided into Eight Districts, as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.
Fulton, Hickman, Marshall, Graves, McCracken, Lyon, Callaway, Livingston, Crittendon, Trigg, Caldwell, Webster, Union, Ballard.

DISTRICT NO. 2.
Hopkins, Henderson, McLean, Muhlenberg, Christian, Todd, Butler, Logan, Simpson, Allen, Monroe, Barren.

DISTRICT NO. 3.
Hart, Edmonson, Grayson, Ohio, Davies, Hancock, Breckinridge, Morgan, Madison, Letcher, Jefferson, Bullitt.

DISTRICT NO. 4.
Washington, Taylor, Marion, Green, Adair, Spencer, Cumberland, Clinton, Anderson, Mercer, Metcalfe.

DISTRICT NO. 5.
Pulaski, Casey, Garrard, Rockcastle, Laurel, Knox, Harlan, Clay, Perry, Letcher, Wayne, Whitley, Russell.

DISTRICT NO. 6.
Shelby, Oldham, Trimble, Henry, Carroll, Owen, Gallatin, Franklin, Boone, Kenton, Grant, Harrison, Pendleton, Campbell.

DISTRICT NO. 7.
Scott, Jessamine, Fayette, Madison, Estill, Breathitt, Floyd, Owsley, Powell, Montgomery, Pike, Jackson, Wolfe.

DISTRICT NO. 8.
Bourbon, Bracken, Fleming, Bath, Carter, Greenup, Morgan, Johnson, Lawrence, Boyd, Rowan, Mason, Magoffin.

The proposals must specify the number of each district bid for, and the price of each, separately, or for all the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidder, upon their executing bond with securities, as required by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals, to perform the service in twenty days.

The proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the Secretary of State at Frankfort.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
July 4, 1864-td-340.

Proclamation

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning or having dogs in their possession, to confine them closely or if permitted to run at large, keep them securely muzzled for the space of sixty days from this date. Any person or persons failing or refusing to comply with this regulation, shall themselves be liable to a fine of \$20 and costs, recoverable upon warrant before the police Judge. The Marshal and Policemen are hereby required to enforce this order.

G. W. GWINN, Mayor.
July 11th 1864.-2m.-342.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50.00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Frankfort.

Oct. 12, 1863-4f.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1864.

[Circular No. 25.]
Persons not fit for military duty and not liable to draft, from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the army. In addition to the contributions they have made at their own expense, and pecuniary for enlistment, recruits to represent them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost Marshals; and all other officers acting under this Bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptable representative recruits presented, in accordance with the design herein set forth.

The name of the person whom the recruit represents will be noted on the Enlistment and Descriptive Roll of the Kentucky with the following: "For the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five:

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, and compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance, three hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase of books of tactics and instructions for volunteers, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant General's department at the headquarters of the several military departments, five thousand dollars.

For copying official reports of the armies of the United States, for publication, five thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums for the enlistment of recruits for the regular army, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the pay of advance bounties to volunteers and drafted men, five million dollars.

For pay of premiums, rent of buildings and grounds, transportation, subsistence, lodging, stationery, advertising, medicines, and medical attendance, and all other necessary expenses incidental to the collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, and for the necessary expenses under the enrollment act, five million dollars.

For pay of the army, nine million nine hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty cents.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, one million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand six hundred dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, eighty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of volunteers, including the bounties authorized by law, one hundred and seventy-seven million four hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents: Provided, That if any officer as a regular or volunteer forces shall employ a soldier as a servant, such officer shall not be entitled to any pay or allowances for a servant or servants, but shall be subject to the deduction from his pay required by the third section of the act entitled "An act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, and for other purposes," approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: And provided, further, That the second section of the act entitled "An act giving further compensation to the captains and subalterns of the army of the United States in certain cases," allowing ten dollars additional per month to any officer in actual command of a company, as compensation for his duties and responsibilities with respect to the clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the company, shall be construed to apply only to company officers in actual command as aforesaid.

For subsistence in kind for regulars, volunteers, and drafted men, ninety-one million four hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty cents.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses, and ovens for the kind for the horses, mules, and oxen for the quartermaster's department, the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the posts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments; and for the printing of division department orders and reports, sixty million dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service; under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads, and on other constant labor, for periods not less than ten days, under the acts of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth (fourth) eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of express to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of accounts to paymasters and other disbursing officers and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the internment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at other posts and places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads, and on other constant labor, for periods not less than ten days, under the acts of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth (fourth) eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of express to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; 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THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections, political, general and local intelligence.

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, 23D A. C.,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga.,
July 11, 1864.

Editors Frankfort Commonwealth:

Since my last, we had the pleasure of celebrating the Fourth in an appropriate manner.

On the 2d the twenty-third corps commenced the flank movement on the right of Kennesaw mountain, and on the 3d the old stars and stripes were planted on the top of the mountain. The rebel works all around it, for fifteen miles, were of the strongest character. There were three different lines of works—one supporting the other—they were supported with artillery, and large ditches around them, with pointed stakes projecting from the works to prevent a charge. The works were the strongest I ever saw. They were prepared for a siege, from appearances; but the wily Sherman celebrates the Fourth by a flank movement, and compels them to skedaddle. We took over a thousand prisoners, besides many arms. We then pushed forward to the Chattahoochee river, capturing many prisoners. Then the twenty-third corps marched from the extreme right to the extreme left, and put down our pontoons. To the surprise of the enemy, we got across the river before they knew it. The second brigade forded above us, marching down in the rear of the enemy, and pouring three or four volleys into their right flank, they fled, leaving their artillery behind them. One piece, a ten-pound smooth-bore, taken by the twelfth Kentucky, proved to be one of the Kentucky State guns sent to Camp Boone by Gov. Magoffin, during the early part of the rebellion. I only wish the rebel would stand like their cannon; I know there are enough of Kentuckians in the twenty-third corps of this army—such as the 12th, 14th, and 24th regiments—not only to take their guns, but themselves and all their traitor friends. If Sherman can only get Johnston to stand once, we will show you all at home that we are worthy of the name of Kentuckians.

Our army is now across the Chattahoochee—it is on for Atlanta!

LATER—News from the front show that the rebels won't stand at Atlanta, but are pushing on for Macon, Georgia. Oh, where will Johnston stand? In fact, the standing days of the rebellion are played out. You will soon hear of them being run into the gulf of Mexico by Sherman.—They can't stand there.

Yours, Lt. H.

IN THE FIELD, BEFORE ATLANTA, GA.,
July 15, 1864.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

Since my last there has nothing of importance transpired, only we moved a little nearer to the rebel stronghold. It is in plain view from camp. I don't think, from what I can learn, that Johnston will make a stand there. Our army is in fine spirits and the boys are anxious for the chance to pitch into the "Johnnies,"—we only pray for the safety of our friends at home from those thieving guerrillas. You may expect to hear a good account from Sherman's army soon.

Accompanying this I send you two rebel papers, and one Chattanooga paper, hoping they may be of some use to you.

I am, as ever, yours, Lt. H.

HADLEY, P. O. WARREN, COUNTY, KY.,
July 16th, 1864.

Editors Frankfort Commonwealth:

Having very recently become acquainted with your valuable paper, I have at once determined to subscribe to it.

I am glad to find the Commonwealth a truly loyal paper; of unfinching faithfulness, and devoted attachment to the noble cause of our glorious old Union. Unlike the Louisville Democrat—(which behind its pretended mask of Constitutional Loyalty, is doing all in its power to encourage and assist the disloyal sentiment which exists deeply rooted in the hearts of the rebel sympathizers who are among us; and to give aid and comfort to this fiendish rebellion)—it does not seek popularity and favor with the Union party, while at the same time, it is exerting all its influences and energies for the overthrow of our great and glorious Republic.

Hoping you will ever continue steadfast in the cause you have so zealously espoused and faithfully defended.

I remain, very respectfully,
M. M. T.

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY.—The destruction of the Alabama by the Kearsarge is a striking vindication of the superiority of the heavier armament of our gunboats as compared with the lighter metal of the English models. The armament of the Alabama was made in accordance with the English ideas, and her fate will be a rude shock to a cherished British notion. This is a curious repetition of the experience of 1812, when our vessels, armed with 48 pounders were constantly superior to the English ships armed with 32-pounders. The Kearsarge has a battery of two 11-inch shell guns throwing two hundred and sixty-four pounds of metal, one 30-pound rifle pivo throwing thirty pounds, and two light 32-pounders throwing sixty-four pounds, making a total of five guns throwing three hundred and fifty pounds of metal.

Sensible and Correct Views.

We commend to our readers the annexed article. We have time and again expressed the opinion that the Government should adopt a non-intercourse policy with England and France, or at least prohibit the exportation of coin, and the purchase of foreign bills of exchange. We believe that such a policy would bring those governments to their true bearings at once. They are both against us, and have done all they can to our injury, and to advance the rebel cause. Open and direct war with us would not have aided the rebels more. There is no use of courting their favor longer.

From Wilke's Spirit of the Times, July 16.

The Gold Conspiracy—Its True Remedy.

Forbearance has its limits. Gold is at a premium of two hundred and eighty-four! Forbearance is the germ of retribution; and it is, perhaps, to be regretted that those who corruptly trade against its temper, have not the means to gauge the rising heat, and know just when endurance will cease to be a virtue. Gold, with its starvation track, may soon be at a premium of four hundred and eighty-four! Its fluctuation is with a handful of public enemies in Wall street—members, some of them, of the Copperhead conventions; and agents, others of them, of European banking Jews—who are the patrons of the insurgent cause, and of the Confederate loan. These worthy operators, who had long begrudged the Federal finances their superior credit, have united to "corner" the whole market stock of the precious metal, that they may pile it out, so as at once to gorge their greed and depress the public credit.

The recent rise in gold, therefore, is not the result of the "natural laws of trade," as we hear so much about, nor does it represent the public estimation of the currency. It is simply the result of a conspiracy, by which a knot of heartless Jews in rebel interests have hived the sixty or seventy millions of marketable coin, that they may excite the people by starvation prices, and stab the credit of the Government. To cover their designs, they have defamed the Treasury, and charged upon its ministers what was the result of their own criminal device. Congress, alarmed by the unlooked-for rise in gold, ignorantly attributed the inflation to the fierce upward betting of the stock exchange. They did not reflect, that this stimulation was exactly balanced by the equal effort of those who accepted the converse of the proposition, and who labored with like interest to beat gold down; nor see that these surface flies had nothing to do with the impulsion of the wheel. Their legislation, therefore, was a ludicrous failure; and the forestallers at the hub were enabled, through their orators the journals, to make another outcry against the incapacity of Government, and to accuse the act against gambling in time-sales as "an interference with the laws of trade." Doubtless, the sudden stoppage of "quotations" favored the schemes of those who had hived the treasure; but gold would have risen all the same without the Treasury bill; and it was a sheer piece of luck to the conspirators that they had acquired its control and were prepared to "put it up," just as the bill against time sales happened to be passed. He who has engaged to deliver an article on a given day must, if he have none, buy of those who have it; and if those who have it hold all, the buyer, instead of a purchaser, becomes a victim.

Such is the case with gold to-day. It has been artfully withdrawn from "the neutral laws of trade," and unless some remedy be devised to check the designs of the nefarious conspirators who manage it, it may be "put up" to 400; and while the Government is sunk in debt through enormous purchases, the poor man's pound of meat will cost him eighty cents, his ten cent loaf will shrink to one third its former size, and tea and coffee will be known to him only through tradition.

These being the facts, the question presents itself how long the public will endure this juggling with its miseries and how long the Government will suffer such a conspiracy against its interest. It is manifest that the cancer cannot be resisted by ordinary legislation. Palliatives and surface remedies have been tried without effect, so we must resort to the scalpel and extirpate the cause. We do not mean by this that we should hang the forestallers (which the exasperated people will be apt to do themselves should gold be "put" much higher), but to annihilate gold itself, so far as it is a medium of traffic, and to allow the currency to healthily assume its place. The only real use we have for gold, at present, is for importations and for duties; let us, then, reform our foreign policy, and pass a non-intercourse act against all foreign powers who are not ready to allow us to revive our commerce by the withdrawal from the rebels of belligerent rights. If those powers refuse, and we are to continue to relinquish our commerce through such injustice, let us at least make an offset to the outrage, and save ourselves the vital drain which the one-sided magnetism is virtually inflicting. As the case stands now, we present the strange spectacle of a strong man opening his veins to see how long he can live without blood. Nearly all of our gold goes abroad for useless luxury, and the remainder is required at home to meet the duties on articles which we had better either produce for ourselves or do without. It is through the demand thus created that gold is forced up and prices trebled on every necessary of life it is supposed to represent.

When this latter evil shall have exceeded the limits of forbearance, the time will have come for the remedy to be applied. If, therefore, we are not to be allowed to resume our commerce, which of itself would invigorate our finances and restore our credit, we should close our port, double our taxes, and make our currency the sole medium of purchase. Prices would then become uniform, and gold being of no active use, would remain quietly in bank, without a market price. The gold required to meet the interest on the public debt might then be easily obtained. The supply from California, in case of an act of non-exportation, would be largely in excess, or it could be procured by loan from Russia, or other friendly powers. This is the only sensible way to deal with gold. Give it a preference, in any shape, over the Government currency, and you at once exaggerate its value; and all the laws, and all the Chases and Fessendens in the universe cannot prevent that inequality from disturbing prices. So long as it has a special use among us, it will be preferred to the currency, because of that use. Its rate will consequently be advanced, and a similar advance will be levied upon all actual values, and all the necessities of the people. The true remedy, therefore, is, the resumption of our commerce on the ocean, and the subsequent payment of duties with the currency alone; or, failing in that, an immediate non-intercourse act, if the homeless rebel corsairs should be sustained against us. Of the two alternatives, we are free to say we much

prefer the latter. It is the most thorough and most manly; and it is also the most rapid way to recover our prosperity and self-respect.

It will be objected that France and England might, in retaliation for non-intercourse, recognize the Confederacy and raise the blockade. It is not unlikely that they would; but does any one believe, in the face of the experiences of this war, that the rebels would be benefited by such a course? Their ports have been already sufficiently open to enable them to obtain all the material of war they want; and they have put more cruisers on the sea than we have had commerce to feed their rapacity. The only effects, therefore, which would follow the raising of the blockade, would be to debauch the rebels with an enervating luxury, and deprive them of that vigorous simplicity which has made every man a soldier. We have had our ports open, and lo! the vital drain, the false prosperity and softened virtue of the North! Does any one dispute we would not have hewn our way further toward the heart of the rebellion if our ports had been closed, and we were sternly depending on ourselves?

As to any war which might result from a declaration of non-intercourse, we can afford to treat the prospect with contempt. There are always two sides to a war, and the first question of each party is—What do we risk? Our answer is, that whenever we make up our minds to relinquish commerce, France and England are practically at our mercy. Well, our commerce is already gone; and it cannot be restored until France and England, and other European powers which unadvisedly followed in their wake, refuse to give further refuge to the post-bellum pirates who have either burned or afflicted it from the ocean. If less than half a dozen Confederate corsairs have done this to our enormous trade, let us ask ourselves, What would be the fate of French and English commerce before the ceaseless ravages of our innumerable privateers? It is well to remember, also, that while commerce is a vital interest with Western Europe, it is to us a matter of secondary moment. With England especially, it is the very breath of life; and no British administration could remain in power three months, which caused its loss, through a war with a great maritime power like the United States. The British Ministry have always evinced a consciousness of this, and at the very time they were granting belligerent shelter to their slave allies, and threatening war for the seizure of the Trent, they were shaming with a secret dread that the United States would make war on them. Had our Government, on these occasions, threatened non-intercourse as an alternative for piracy, and quoted British practice in reply to British bluster, the country would have been out of its troubles long and long ago.

Again, as to foreign war, let us imagine all Europe in accord, and endeavoring to attack us with an army of three hundred thousand men. To land that number of effective troops would require the embarkation from Europe, in the way of sailors, teamsters, navies, sappers and miners, of some 600,000 men. The extent of their line of communication with Europe—which would be their base of supplies—would be, at least, 3000 miles, and be liable, always, to the assaults and interruptions of our fleets. But admit such an army to be landed, what would become of it before the hosts which a thoroughly inspired people would array against it? Opposed by the new science of earthworks, in defence, we have not yet made our march to Richmond. How many miles, then, could this invading force hope to penetrate this land against the resistance of a united North?

As to the danger of our seacoast cities, that makes the lightest of all on our concerns. Our floating batteries and harbor rams would have an immense advantage over any ironclads built light enough to cross the ocean; and we have but to remind ourselves also, that against the new methods of harbor and maritime defence we have not yet succeeded in burning or capturing the third-rate sea-coast cities of Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile! Small fear, therefore, for Boston, Portland, or New York, or even the feeblest harbor on our coast!

Thus we have in our hands all the advantages of aggression, all the superiorities of defence, and yet we sit tamely down, enduring the most atrocious wrongs, without any resolute effort at retaliation. We believe, therefore, that forbearance has reached its utmost limits; and believing, moreover, that the operations of our interior trade and the army purchases of the Government cannot be continued under the blighting machinations of the gold conspirators, we propose to adopt the only remedy that is really equal to their full correction. We propose, in short, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall declare the currency receivable for duties, and appeal to the patriotism of the country for an additional loan. We next propose that a demand shall be made on foreign powers for a withdrawal of shelter to the rebel pirates, on a basis of a non-intercourse act against them as allies.

We might say to these foreign powers, mildly but firmly, that they doubtless invested the rebels with belligerent attributes under the impression they would be able soon to acquire prize courts and establish a maritime status of their own; but it having been demonstrated through three years of effort, they owe their existence solely to extraneous protection, and are capable only of robbing and burning peaceful traders on the seas, we must insist that they deny these homeless corsairs continued recognition and further refuge in their ports. We might add that, though they possibly acted unadvisedly at the outset in granting these rights, they could not now be ignorant of the true nature of the struggle between the Federal Government and its revolted citizens, or be unaware that the authority of our Government would be easily restored over them if this foreign support of the rebellion be withdrawn. That, in short we could no longer hesitate to regard these belligerent privileges and support of an insurgent, who had not even in three years acquired a legal maritime existence, as an actual participation in his aggression, and in fact, a covert war.

If this just protest and appeal shall not obtain justice at their hands, the least we can do will be to turn our back upon any of these powers, just as any self-respecting gentleman would close his door against a former associate who persisted upon keeping a black-guard in his company.

We insist upon it that less than this we cannot do, and if we do not do it speedily, we shall find that, in addition to the prostration of our commerce, the Rothschilds and Erlingers of Europe, through their financial Wall street agents, will fight us in our vitals with exaggerated gold, and while thus exciting our people with starvation prices, plunge our overtasked national finances into utter ruin. In brief, this gold conspiracy must be quickly checked, and bread reduced to reasonable prices, or society, ere long, will fall into unutterable chaos. The Government cannot seize provisions here, as in the South, and award its own rate of purchase; yet, if it do

not, provisions will soon rise beyond its purchasing capacity; unless, indeed, it deprive gold of its demerit attribute, and stop its leak by exportation.

We have not been in favor of the foreign policy of the Administration; but we will be glad to support Mr. Lincoln, if he will promptly demand foreign powers the recall of belligerent rights from our revolted citizens, or if he will declare the alternative of non-intercourse, in case it be refused. If Mr. Lincoln will not thus vindicate the nation, and exhibit a dignified resentment, we are for any Union candidate who will. The nation is in fighting trim; and should war result, as we are sure it will not, from our just demand, we could call our frigates home, and through an alliance offensive and defensive with the Dominican and Mexican Republics, expel monarchy from this continent, and sweep the British and Spanish West Indies into our fold, where they belong.

Frankfort Cemetery by Moonlight.

Dedicated to Mrs. E. and Mr. L.

BY LUCIA SUMMERS.

Overlooking the Kentucky,
Rose in crags the wooded height;
And a rugged path wound upward,
Slowly 'mid the shades of night;
Beetling cliffs tower'd far above it,
Cooling springs beside it sang,
Just as when they heard and echoed
Indian whoop and battle clang.
Upward, upward, far and farther,
Ran the narrow road ahead;
Till upon the forest summit
Stood the homes of the voiceless dead:
Gentle vales and elevations
Rose and fell beneath our feet,
Calm before us stood each tablet,
Sighing grove and quiet street.
White and still as those beneath it,
Rose the monument of Boone,
With its guard of oak and plane trees,
Silvered by the brightening moon:
Proud and tall like Freedom's watch tower,
One lone column pierced the heavens,
Keeping guard above their graves.

And within a neighborly vista,
Lay Tecumseh's deadly foe,
Hoary with his country's honors,
Ere for him time ceased to flow:
There are others brave and noble
Once among the names of earth,
Who have all for her cold pillow
Changed the forum and the hearth.

CRITTENDEN sleeps here as gently,
As if downy couch were his;
Powerful no more in Senate,
To create their destinies:

And around 'neath every pine grove,
Gather humber stones in sight,
All beneath the lordly forest,
Now in shadow, now in light.

We were four; and long we lingered
In the grove or open glade,
Where the trembling flick'ring shadows,
Here and there around us played:
Long ago with lost ones straying,
Two had oft this prospect viewed;
Two, of other lands reminded,
Dreamed their fairy scenes renewed.

And we said, in pensive parting,
So in death-sleep let us lie,
With the grove's perpetual requiem,
Mingling with the stream hard by:
Let the velvet turf grow o'er us;
And, in time of that heaven,
Bid the moonlight on us shine.

JULY 18TH, 1864.

Bringing the Rebels to Law.

Gen. EWING, commanding the Western Military Division of Kentucky, has issued the following orders:

"I. Until further orders no rebel or disloyal person living in Kentucky, west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and east of the Tennessee river, shall ship produce to market or receive supplies by railroad or river. No shipment will be made or received except at military stations, and then only on the permits of the commanding officers who are charged with the execution of this order. A list of names of persons to whom permits have been issued will be forwarded to these Headquarters weekly. Any railroad agent or captain of a boat making shipments in violation of this order, will be promptly arrested and forwarded, under guard, to these Headquarters.

"IV. No arms or ammunition will be sold by any merchant or trader within the above-described limits, except on special permit, which commanding officers are charged to issue only when the loyalty of the purchaser is beyond question.

"V. This order, as regards the L. & N. R. R., applies also to disloyal persons living east of the road."

To secure the rigid enforcement of this order, Col. FAIRLEIGH, commanding Post at Louisville, announced the following regulations:

1st. The certificate of the Provost Marshal of the county in which the applicant lives, or of the nearest military commander, vouching for the loyalty of the party desiring the permit, will be required before the permit will be granted.

2d. Bills of the goods for which permits are desired must be made out in duplicate, and the quantity and species of every article of merchandise for shipment must be stated in the bills.

3d. The sale of arms and ammunition, either by wholesale or retail, will not be permitted, except upon the most positive proof of loyalty, and the sale of this class of merchandise will be restricted to the absolute necessities of the loyal people.

4th. Major Geo. F. White, 3d Kentucky Cavalry, is placed in charge of the "Permit Department" at Post Headquarters, and will give permits, as herein indicated, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

Subsequently, Col. FAIRLEIGH issued the annexed orders:

1. An authoritative construction of General Orders, No. 14, Headquarters 2d Division, District of Kentucky, has been made, which interdicts the shipment from the North or elsewhere to the disloyal merchants or other disloyal citizens of this city, goods or merchandise of any species whatever.

II. Hereafter no goods will be permitted to be received here excepting upon permits granted upon the same condition as set forth in General Orders, No. 20, current series from these Headquarters, and Steamboats, Railroads, and Express companies are forbidden to deliver any goods so shipped unless regularly permitted.

By order of Lieut. Col. THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
26th Ky. Vet. Vols. Commanding.
C. C. ADAMS,
Lieutenant and Post Adjutant.

A Copperhead and a Demagogue.

Hon. LAZARUS W. POWELL, a Senator from Kentucky, while in our city on Sunday, on his way home from Washington, said in a mixed crowd, as we are told, "I tell you this whole war debt is going to be repudiated—every cent of it. It is in the hands of the wealthy capitalists, and the people are not going to have their horses and cows sold and their farms mortgaged, to pay them what they can well enough do without."

In the same connection, and not five minutes afterwards, he denounced the new income tax law as the greatest outrage ever perpetrated in the form of law—declaring that it levied a tax of ten per cent. upon all incomes over \$600, and that those upon whom it was imposed would not bear it.

Thus the vile demagogue and malignant Copperhead seeks to turn everything to account in his relentless warfare upon the Government. He would set the rich against it by appeals to their sordid avarice; and the poor, by exciting their prejudices against the rich, would reduce the Republic to anarchy in the hope of reconstructing the Democratic party (the rebel portion of it included) upon the ruins. Well, he knows that the best means of accomplishing his purpose, the most fatal blow he can strike the Government, the greatest aid he can give the rebel friends, is to impair the confidence that now everywhere exists in the public faith, the national honor, and the integrity of the American people. Let it once be believed that it is possible that our national debt may be repudiated, and submission to a dissolution of the Union, or the restoration of the rule of the traitors is unavoidable.

In this connection let it not be forgotten that this threat of Repudiation is the logical consequence of the Democratic doctrine of the right of secession. Standing with his party upon the doctrine, Mr. Powell holds, of course that the war debt, like the war itself, is unconstitutional and must be repudiated. The only condition precedent is that the Democratic party shall get into power.—*Evansville Journal.*

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC. We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

June 27, 1864—336-tw&ly.

WHOOING COUGH.—The proofs of cures of the most distressing cases of whooping cough, by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam, speak louder than words to the merits of this incomparable remedy. A grateful patient writes: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the wonderful powers of your Balsam in curing my children of the most distressing whooping-cough, after every other means had failed." Can any result be more gratifying? What a load of suffering was removed by the use of this noble Cough Balsam. Sold at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and by all druggists. 50 cents per bottle.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.

THESE Springs are now open for the reception of visitors. A regular four-horse Coach will leave Jericho, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, (38 miles from Louisville,) every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. PARKER & SON.

June 8, 1864—tw10-331.

Observer and Reporter, Lexington, copy to amount \$5, and charge Commonwealth office.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.

Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE
Nicholasville, 12:20 P. M. Covington, 6:00 P. M.
Lexington, 1:10 P. M. Chicago, 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati, 7:00 P. M. St. Louis, 10:45 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

A. H. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Nov. 30, 1863—ff.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets, at 10 A. M.

SAMUEL L. LILL,
Superintendent.

NEW MUSIC STORE!

BRADBURY PIANOS

Cabinet Organs,

SHEET MUSIC!!

—BY—

CHARLES SCHULTZE,

At the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine,

Office No. 5, Higgins' Block, Main Street,

LEXINGTON, KY.

July 21, 1864—346—4m—chg. Lex. Unionist.

August Election-Sheriff's Proclamation.

IN pursuance of law, notice is hereby given, that a General Election will be held on

MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1864,

at which time the qualified voters of Franklin county will assemble at the several voting places in their respective precincts, and vote for persons to fill the several offices to be filled, as follows: One qualified person, as Judge of the Court of Appeals, from the Second Appellate District. One qualified person, as Senator from the District composed of the counties of Franklin, Anderson and Woodford. One qualified person, as Sheriff of Franklin county.

The polls will be opened at 6 o'clock, A. M., on said day, and closed at 7 o'clock, P. M.

H. B. INNIS,
Sheriff of Franklin County.

Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1864—te-339.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA

HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Fleming & Quinn, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the easiest, most substantial, and prompt manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms cash.

Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335-3m.

COUGH NO MORE!

TRY

STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUIOUS

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.
First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EIGHTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Judge Court of Appeals.
M. M. BENTON, of KENTON.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Among the delegates elected by the Indiana State Convention to the Chicago Convention, is Washington Bradley, of Lawrence county, who served two years in the rebel army.

The New York Herald says the Democratic Peace Convention should be held at Detroit, in order to be near the Canada border where George W. Sanders and Jake Thompson sojourn. They have changed the time of meeting, now let them change the place.

The Louisville Press says that the Boston Herald is out in favor of Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE as the nominee of the Chicago Convention. It says, "military men are generally poor legislators."

A scouting party of twelve men, in command of Captain Davis, of the 162d Ohio National Guard, fell into an ambuscade of rebel guerrillas, about five miles from Owenton, Owen county, Ky., a few days ago. A brisk fight took place, and Captain Davis being largely outnumbered, had to retreat. Two of his men were captured and one wounded. The rebels also captured six horses.

IMPORTANT ORDER.—Major General ROUSSEAU has just issued an order to the effect that "the telegraph line between Nashville and Smithland, being continually molested by guerrillas and other evil disposed persons, the disloyal citizens living within five miles of the line, in either direction, will hereafter be held responsible for its preservation, and whenever the line is broken, or otherwise injured, such disloyal citizens may be assessed to pay damages, and required to make all necessary repairs, or assist in making them when notified. The citizens can and must prevent the breaking of the line."

As was to be Expected.
The Louisville Journal is very vindictive against Mr. LINCOLN, in its issue of July 23d, because he did not permit Mr. GREELY to negotiate a peace with GEORGE N. SANDERS, and his co-rebels, at Niagara Falls, when they had no authority to negotiate.

In our humble judgment GEORGE N. SANDERS, and his collaborators in rebellion, had no other purpose than to make political capital for the nominee of the Chicago Convention—and if the readers of the Journal will only watch the course of that paper, they will very soon come to the conclusion, irresistibly, that its object is the same as that of GEORGE N. SANDERS & Co—to grant all that the Southern Confederacy asks.

The slaves that have been enlisted in Kentucky promise to make fine soldiers. Most of them have in their veins the best white blood of the State, with black blood enough to make them intensely loyal. When we speak of the best blood of Kentucky we do not mean the blood of Southernized Yankees, such as the Journal editor, who during the siege of Frankfort took refuge behind crinoline. A mixture of that kind would detract from the quality of negroes as fighting men. It is fortunate for the negroes that the Journal man seeks the protection of white women when frightened.—Cincinnati Gazette, July 19.

The scurrilous allusion to one of the Editors of the Journal in this paragraph is simply an utter and unmitigated falsehood. As the Gazette is an influential paper, and claims to be a respectable one, we hope we shall be pardoned for taking notice of this low scandal in its columns.—Louisville Journal, July 21.

Ah! "an ounce of civet, good apothecary!" The "Canada boy" affects dignity and respectability! After his Falstaffian bravery had been the theme of jeers and ridicule for over a month, he puts forth what he wants the people to believe a denial of a fact! And he talks about claims to respectability! Whew! How many papers would claim to be respectable, or decent, or truthful, if the Louisville Journal were the standard?

Query? Why did not the Journal quote all of the Gazette's paragraph?

The capture of Atlanta is supposed to be one of the events for which the Chicago Democratic Convention is waiting. If Grant should happen to take Petersburg, and improve his chances of entering the rebel capital, the happiness and serenity of the Peace Democracy will be made complete. The two events would be so harmonious with their wishes, that they will go up to Chicago to sing a Te Deum.—Cincinnati Commercial.

The authorities of Ohio are energetically at work to raise the quota of that State, under the recent call of the President. Twenty-one regiments are being raised,—one of which is intended to be composed of representative recruits.

A Fortress Monroe despatch says that Gen. "Baldy" Smith has returned to the front, and mentions a vague rumor that a steamer on James river, having General Butler on board, was fired upon by a rebel battery. What damage was done is not stated.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, under date Washington, July 22, says, the public should know that most of the sensational paragraphs, which appear in the New York World as special despatches from Washington, were never sent from here, either by telegraph or mail, but were manufactured out of whole cloth in New York. This is the case with reference to all statements that have recently been published concerning Cabinet changes. The assertion in the World of Wednesday, that Secretary Stanton had resigned, or been removed, never had the slightest foundation in fact or in rumor; every body in Washington knew it to be utterly false, but people at a distance do not seem to be so well informed as to the mendacity of the World.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—The Southern Atlantic Blockading Squadron reports the capture of two small blockade-runners, with thirty barrels of cotton, ten boxes of tobacco and one rebel emissary.

THE FIGHT AT ATLANTA—4,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.—Fuller dispatches from General Sherman were received by Government this morning. The fighting day before yesterday was done mainly by the corps under command of General Hooker, who reports that he has taken 4,000 prisoners. The enemy were beaten back with great slaughter at all points. There is no doubt that General Hood who led the attacking force, has superseded General Johnston.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 23.

The Peace Negotiations at Niagara Falls.
On our issue of Friday was published at length the correspondence between Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Professor J. B. Holcomb, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, cosmopolitan, who assumed to act for the Confederate Government, and Horace Greeley, the authorized medium of a semi-official intercourse on the part of the Government of the United States.

From the tenor of this correspondence it appears that the President was previously advised of the presence of these gentlemen at Niagara Falls, and their desire to open a correspondence. The President seems to have labored under the impression that Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, was also present; an impression that Messrs. Clay and Holcomb found it necessary to remove in a postscript to their first letter in answer to Mr. Greeley's preliminary note.

It further appears that the President was led to believe that these gentlemen were at Niagara Falls, duly accredited from Richmond, as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. And it was, doubtless, under these impressions that he was induced to authorize Mr. Greeley to tender them a safe conduct into the United States, and to send his private Secretary, Mr. Hay with instructions to Niagara Falls.

All this is apparent from the preliminary correspondence, and it required an entire letter on the part of the rebel negotiators to explain the fact that they had no authority to act for the Richmond Government. They could give no further assurance, excepting their own statement of the case, that they were in its confidential employment. The subsequent declaration, that if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence were communicated to Richmond, they "would at once be invested with the authority" which Mr. Greeley, already supposed they possessed, is an assumption for which they had no warrant, and they could not reasonably expect that it would be accepted for more than an assumption.

As Mr. Greeley remarks this was a materially different state of the case from that understood to exist by the President. Stripped of even the semi-official character, under which they had managed to open their negotiations, they could not be recognized by the President in any other than the most general terms. Hence the style adopted by the President in addressing his further instructions "to all whom it may concern," and over which they expend a good deal of unnecessary indignation. No other than a very conceited and inflated person would presume, upon his individual responsibility, to open negotiations upon a subject of such tremendous import, without a shadow of authority, and yet expect official or personal recognition on the part of the Government.

The self constituted negotiators take exceptions to the conditions which the President names. It might, perhaps, have been as well to omit one of these conditions as preliminary to further negotiations. We should have then understood whether the rebels were willing to treat for peace on the basis of the integrity of the whole Union. It seems to us, regarding as we do the whole business as an arranged affair between the rebel correspondents and the Peace Democracy, to get an issue for the benefit of the Chicago Convention that it would have been wiser to restrict the issue to the vital question of the integrity of the Union, without involving ulterior considerations. However, having drawn out the President, the rebels proceed to inject a stump speech into the body of their correspondence. It is intended for consumption in the Northern market, and for the benefit of the Peace Democracy exclusively, who will doubtless take the clue thus afforded by their old masters in political strategy, and make what capital they can out of it before the meeting of the Convention at Chicago.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript thus defines the attention of waiters at the eating houses of that city.

Gov. Andy Johnson's Acceptance.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 9th 1864.

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON, Dear Sir: The undersigned have great pleasure in performing the duty assigned to them of informing you of your unanimous nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the National Union Convention, which closed its sittings in this city yesterday.

We enclose, also, a copy of the resolutions or platform of principles unanimously adopted by the Convention, to which your attention is respectfully invited, and which, we trust, will have your approval.

The Committee need hardly add the assurance of their hearty concurrence in the action of the Convention, in selecting you as the candidate of the great majority of the loyal people of the country for the Vice Presidency of the United States, nor of their conviction, that in so nominating you, the Convention had faithfully interpreted the wishes of their patriotic constituents.

Earnestly requesting your acceptance of the position to which you have been assigned, and congratulating you upon the encouraging prospects for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, and the extinguishing of its cause, we have the honor of subscribing ourselves your obedient servants.

W. DENNISON, of Ohio, Chairman.
[Signed by all the Committee.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 2, 1864.

Hon. William Dennison, Chairman, and others, Committee of the National Union Convention.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 9th ult., informing me of my nomination for the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the National Convention held at Baltimore, and enclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted by that body, was not received until the 25th ult.

A reply on my part had been previously made to the action of the Convention in presenting my name, in a speech delivered in this city on the evening succeeding the day of the adjournment of the Convention, in which I indicated my acceptance of the distinguished honor conferred by that body, and defined the grounds upon which that acceptance was based, substantially saying what I now have to say.

From the comments made upon that speech by the various presses of the country to which my attention has been directed, I considered it to be regarded as a full acceptance.

In view, however, of the desire expressed in your communication, I will more fully allude to a few points that have been heretofore presented.

My opinions on the leading questions at present agitating and distracting the public mind and especially in reference to the rebellion now being waged against the Government and authority of the United States, I presume, are generally understood. Before the Southern people assumed a belligerent attitude, (and repeatedly since,) I took occasion most frankly to declare my views. I then entertained in relation to the wicked purposes of the Southern politicians. They have since undergone but little, if any, change. Time and subsequent events have rather confirmed than diminished my confidence in their correctness.

At the beginning of this great struggle, I entertained the same opinion of it I do now, and in my place in the Senate, I denounced it as treason, worthy the punishment of death, and warned the Government and people of the impending danger. But my voice was not heard or counsel heeded, until it was too late to avert the storm. It still continued to gather over us without molestation from the authorities at Washington, until at length it broke with all its fury upon the country. And now, if we would save the Government from being overwhelmed by it, we must meet it in the true spirit of patriotism, and bring traitors to the punishment due their crime, and by force of arms, crush out and subdue the last vestige of rebel authority in every State. I felt then as now, that the destruction of the Government was deliberately determined upon by wicked and designing conspirators, whose lives and fortunes were pledged to carry it out; and that no compromise, short of an unconditional recognition of the independence of the Southern States, could have been, or could now be proposed, which they would accept. The clamor for "Southern rights," as the rebel journals were pleased to designate their rallying cry, was not to secure their assumed rights in the Union, and under the Constitution; but to disrupt the Government, and establish an independent organization, based upon slavery, which they could at all times control.

The separation of the Government has for years past been the cherished purpose of the Southern leaders. Baffled in 1832, by the stern patriotic heroism of Andrew Jackson, they sullenly acquiesced, only to mature their diabolical schemes, and await the recurrence of a more favorable opportunity to execute them. Then the pretext was the tariff, and Jackson, after foiling their schemes of nullification and disunion, with prophetic perspicacity, warned the country against the renewal of their efforts to dismember the Government.

In a letter dated May 1, 1833, to the Rev. A. J. Crawford, after demonstrating the heartless insincerity of the Southern nullifiers, he said,

"Therefore the tariff was only a pretext and disunion and Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the Negro, or slavery question."

Time has fully verified this prediction and we have now not only "the negro, or slavery question," as the pretext, but the real cause of the rebellion, and both must go down together. It is vain to attempt to reconstruct the Union with the distracting element of slavery in it. Experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with free and republican Governments, and it would be unwise and unjust longer to continue it as one of the institutions of the country. While it remained subordinate to the Constitution and laws of the United States, I yielded to it my support, but when it became rebellious and attempted to rise above the Government, and control its action, I threw my humble influence against it.

The authority of the Government is supreme, and will admit of no rivalry. No institution can rise above it, whether it be slavery or any other organized power. In our happy form of government all must be subordinate to the will of the people, when reflected through the Constitution and laws made pursuant thereto—State or Federal. This great principle lies at the foundation of every government, and cannot be disregarded without the destruction of the Government itself. In the support and practice of correct principles we can never reach wrong results, and by rigorously adhering to this great fundamental truth, the end will be the preservation of the Union, and the overthrow of an institution which has made war upon, and attempted the destruction of the Government itself.

The mode by which this great change—the emancipation of the slave—can be effected, is properly found in the power to

amend the Constitution of the United States. This plan is effectual, and of no doubtful authority, and while it does not contravene the timely exercise of the War Power by the President in his Emancipation Proclamation, it comes stamped with the authority of the people themselves, acting in accordance with the written rule of the supreme law of the land, and must therefore give more general satisfaction and quietude to the distracted public mind.

By recurring to the principles contained in the resolutions so unanimously adopted by the Convention, I find that they substantially accord with my public acts and opinions heretofore made known and expressed, and are therefore most cordially endorsed and approved; and the nomination, having been conferred without any solicitation on my part, is with the greater pleasure accepted.

In accepting the nomination, I might here close, but I cannot forego the opportunity of saying to my old friends of the Democratic party proper, with whom I have so long and pleasantly been associated, that the hour has now come, when that great party can justly vindicate its devotion to true Democratic policy and measures of expediency. The war is a war of great principles. It involves the supremacy and life of the Government itself. If the rebellion triumphs, free government—North and South—falls. If, on the other hand, the Government is successful—as I do not doubt, its destiny is fixed—its basis permanent and enduring and its career of honor and glory just begun. In a great contest like this for the existence of free government, the path of duty is patriotism and principle. Minor considerations and questions of administrative policy should give way to the higher duty of first preserving the Government; and then there will be time enough to wrangle over the men and measures pertaining to its administration.

This is not the hour for strife and division among ourselves. Such differences of opinion only encourage the enemy—prolong the war—and waste the country. Unity of action and concentration of power should be our watch word and rallying cry. This accomplished, the time will rapidly approach when their armies in the field, the great power of the Rebellion, will be broken and crushed by our gallant officers and brave soldiers, and ere long they will return to their homes and firesides to resume again the avocations of peace, with the proud consciousness that they have aided in the noble work of reestablishing upon a surer and more permanent basis the great temple of American Freedom.

I am, gentlemen,
With sentiments of high regard,
Yours truly,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

From the Louisville Press.

The Copperhead Candidate for Governor of Indiana on Slavery in 1849.

Joseph E. McDonald is the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Indiana. He has been making speeches throughout the State for some time past, in which he has denounced the war, and especially the abolition policy of the Administration, in the most sparing terms; and to this fact is doubtless due, in great part, his nomination for Governor. McDonald wrote a letter in 1849, when he was a candidate for Congress, giving his sentiments on the question of slavery, which the Indianapolis Journal has deemed of sufficient interest to the people of Indiana to reproduce. Henry S. Lane was his opponent for Congress, and a committee of Abolitionists in the district addressed a series of interrogatories to each of them to test their soundness on "the main question." Their success in procuring wholesome doctrine from Joseph was great, as the following responses prove:

ATTICA, July 3, 1849.
Gentlemen: Having seen your circular to the candidates of the district, in the public press, and not wishing to conceal any opinion held by me in regard to the political questions now agitating the public mind, I hasten to reply to your interrogatories.

1. I do admit and believe that Congress has a right to legislate on the subject of slavery for all the Territories of the United States, the District of Columbia inclusive.

2. I am in favor of the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso in all the Territorial organizations.

3. I am in favor of the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. I am in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the citizens expressing a wish thereto. If this can not be done, I should then be in favor of removing the seat of government to free soil.

4. I am opposed to the admission of any more slave States, from any Territory not properly included in the Texas Compromise. I do not believe that Congress ought to disturb the compact entered into with Texas on that subject.

5. I am in favor of the exemption of the homestead from execution.

6. I am in favor of the State Convention to amend the Constitution.

Yours respectfully,
J. E. McDONALD.

THE SON OF GEN. PRICE.—In Charleston county, Mo., there is a German settlement which was threatened with extermination by guerrillas. The people solicited Col. Edwin Price, son of Gen. Price, who had served in the rebel army under his father, but who had abandoned the rebel cause two years ago, to lead them in their defence. He consented, organized them, encamped them, and the guerrillas concluded to let the Germans alone. Colonel Price continues the organization, and the men are detailed in squads to cultivate and harvest the crops in the bottom, and he styles his little army the "Army of the Bottom," and seems to sport all the dignity of a great commander. This is the way to clear the scoundrels out of both Missouri and Kentucky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.

December 25, 1863—tf.

FOURTH VOLUME

Of Metcalf's Reports now ready—1st 2d and 3d can also be obtained, price \$5 00 each.

S. C. BULL.

Frankfort, July 8, 1864. 341

WANTED.

COLORED SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, can find employment, by applying at this office.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Frankfort county, at the ensuing August election. June 1, 1864—328—ts.

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized to announce M. M. BENTON, Esq., the nominee of the unconditional Union Convention for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Second Appellate District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ALVIN DUVALL, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 25th day of July, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Andersen, Joseph J. Munson, William
Buckner, Asa H. Page, Wm. S.
Blanco, Jno. H. Riseman, W. E.
Boll, Lannin Read, Miss Sallie A.
Bayless, Lieut. Albert Reinhardt, John D.
Crutcher, Renben Smith, Z. F.
Carter, W. G. Smith, Miss Elizabeth
Graham, Miss Mary Todd, Robert
Hennor, Mrs. Mary E. Williams, Mrs. Sallie
Jett, John Wilson, Mrs. Lucy Ann
Lauck, J. F.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M.
J. M. W. A. GAINES, P. M.
July 25, 1864—1t. 348.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 23d day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the 33d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather shallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and is in the habit of repeating the last word of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864—3m-348.

OFFICE KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

P. O. Box 127.

C. D. PENNEBAKER,

AGENT AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before any Department of the Government, and any other business with the Government that may be confided to his care. He will prosecute Claims before the Court of Claims, and practice Law before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various Courts in the District of Columbia. Pensions and Claims for Arrears of Pay, and Bounties for Soldiers, their widows, or heirs, will receive special attention GRATIS.

CIRCULAR NO. VI.

The following act is published for the benefit of all concerned. It must be strictly complied with.
C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Agent State of Kentucky.

AN ACT to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for Quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion for subsistence actually furnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Commissary General of Subsistence, accompanied with such proof as each claimant may have to offer; and it shall be the duty of the Commissary General of Subsistence to cause such claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been received or taken actually for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

Approved July 4, 1864.

July 25, 1864—348—twtf.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
OF OHIO,
CINCINNATI.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES begins on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864, and will continue sixteen weeks.

Total Fees: Professors' (seven,) Dissection, Hospital and Matriculation, \$85 00.

Address, C. G. COMEGYS, Dean.

July 22, 1864. 347—1m.

Dissolution.

THE partnership between J. L. MOORE & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent: Those indebted by note or account to J. L. Moore, or J. L. Moore & Son, will be expected to make immediate payment. Either party are authorized to settle the business.

J. L. MOORE,
W. B. MOORE.

P. S.—J. L. MOORE will continue the business at the old stand, on Main street.

Frankfort, Ky., July 20th, 1864.—346—twtf.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00

Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves?

Address, A. G. HODGES,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, September 5, 1864,

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

July 20, 1864.

LOST!!

ON Sunday, July 11th, a sum of money in Postal Currency—supposed to be about five Dollars. The finder will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded, by leaving the same with S. C. BULL.

And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for them.
JOHN HALY.
Frankfort, March 23, 1864.-tf.

at Louisville at 8:00, A. M.
FRIEIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.)
 SAM'L. GILL, *Sup't.*
 Monday, March 28, 1864.—tf

February 2, 1864-3m.

he will be dealt with according to law.
LEMUEL HAMMOND, J.
May 17, 1864-wlm-1637.

day of March, A. D., 1864, and the
rd year of the Commonwealth.
THO. E. BRAMLETTE.
y the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
35, 36, 37, 1864.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

A vertical strip of a document page, showing a dark, textured background on the right and a lighter, textured background on the left. The strip is torn and irregular, with a jagged edge. The word "RMO" is faintly visible in the bottom right corner.